THE
VIRGINIA JOURNAL,
AND
ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

(VOL. IV.) THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1787. (No. 170.)

Spring GOODS.

The Esther, Captain Richard Ledger, is just arrived from Whitehaven, with a very valuable and general cargo of

EUROPEAN GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season, which are opening for sale at the wholesale store of

Robinson, Sanderson and Rumney,

On Fairfax-street.

The following are the principal articles, viz.

SACKING,
Osnaburgs,
Sail canvas from No. 1 to No. 8,
Dowlas,
Brown and white sheetings,
Brown hollands,
4/4 and 4-4 Irish linens,
Bed ticking and bunts,
Apron wide check,
Furniture ditto,
Striped hollands,
Printed linens, calicoes and chintzes,
Huckaback and diaper tablecloths,
Dyed pocket and pillow fustians,
Ditto jeans and jeanets,
Ditto satinets,
White jeans and French *cords*,
Dutch rope and India *dimity*,
Italian cords,
Marseilles quiltings,
Flowered muslinets, &c.
Sagathees and cassimers,
Duroys and durants,
Tammies and shalloons,
Wildbores and lastings,
Calamancoes, &c. &c.
Lawn and apron wide lawns,
Long lawns and muslins,
Cambricks,
Plain and soufle gauzes,
A neat assortment of modes, satins, persians, florentines, lustrings, sarsnets, &c.
Elegant sarsnet cardinals and cloaks,
Ditto petticoats,
Common, neat and elegant waistcoat patterns,
Ribbons of all kinds,
Ostrich feathers,
Fans, flowers, &c.
Black and white edgings and laces,
Bandano and Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Printed linen ditto,
Checked linen and cotton ditto,
Lawn and gauze ditto,
Mens' and womens' silk and leather gloves,
Fashionable mens' best London hats,
Ditto castor ditto,
Ditto felt ditto,
Ditto ladies' riding ditto,
Mens' coarse and fine shoes and boots,
Womens' leather shoes,
Ladies' calamanco, morocco, black and white satin shoes,
Shoe soles and boot legs,
Osnaburg, nuns, coloured and French threads,
Shoe thread,
Sewing silk and twist,
Foolscap, pot and post paper,
Blank books,
Bibles, testaments, &c.
Pasteboards,
Wafers and sealing-wax,
Inkpowder,
Common, caravan and gilt trunks,
Looking-glasses,
Mens' and womens' saddles,
All kinds of saddlers' materials, with saddletrees, &c.
Candles in boxes,
Cheese in casks,
Barley in kegs,
Powder in half barrels,
Shot,
Liverpool beer,
2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 20d. and 30d. nails,
Castings of all sorts,
Waggon boxes in sets,
American and crown sithes,
Ditto sickles,
Broad and narrow hoes,
Falling axes, &c.
Sad irons and frying-pans,
Spades and shovels,
Carpenters' and joiners' tools complete,
Cutlery, steelyards, desk furniture, &c.
Stock, iron and brass case locks, &c. &c.
Plated stirrup irons,
Snaffle and curb bits,
Large and small gold scales with weights,
Shop scales with weights,
An elegant assortment of metal buttons, with almost every other species of hardware,
Wool cards,
Leading lines, trace ropes, bed cords, &c. &c.
White, yellow, Spanish brown, red and blue paints in kegs,
Lampblack,
Boiled linseed oil in jars,
Pewter assorted,
Plates, dishes, &c.
Copper tea-kettles,
Coffee-pots, &c.
Carpets,
Queen's-ware well assorted in half crates,
Stone-ware in crates,
Bottles and jugs loose from half a gallon to 8 gallons,
Glass-ware in small casks,
Pipes in casks,
Copperas,
A set of walnut chairs,
Hair sifters,
Wire sieves,
Fine old Jamaica spirits in puncheons,
Liverpool stoved salt,
With a variety of other articles too tedious to insert,

Alexandria, April 19, 1787.

Porter & Ingraham,

Have just received, and now ready for sale, at their store on Fairfax-street, between King and Prince streets, a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, which they will dispose of on very reasonable terms, by wholesale and retail, for Cash, Tobacco, Flour or Ginseng;

Amongst which are,

BROADCLOTHS, shalloons, calamancoes, tammies and durants,
Cardinals trimmed with snail and ermine,
Russel and Calamanco petticoats,
Moreens, fustians and bed-ticks,
Nankeens, a beautiful assortment of calicoes,
Irish linens, brown sheetings,
Mens' and womens' strong and fine leather shoes,
Womens' coloured and lasting ditto,
A variety of check handkerchiefs,
Silk ditto,
Muslin ditto,
Plain and figured lawns,
Kenting aprons and handkerchiefs,
Needle worked aprons,
Gauze aprons and handkerchiefs,
Fans,
Italian flowers and feathers,
Ribbons and Umbrellas,
Mens' and womens' cotton and thread hose,
Mens' black and white silk ditto,
Mens' and womens' beaver and kid gloves,
Black silk mitts,
Thread and sewing silk,
Writing-paper, quills and wafers,
Playing Cards, &c.

A large ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE,

HL from 6 to 12 inch hinges,
H from 3 to 10 inch ditto,
Butts,
Table, desk and chest locks,
Chest double and single ditto,
Desk, till and cupboard ditto,
Wood screws, gimlets and cloak-pins,
Screw rings and knobs,
Steel and iron plate handsaws,
Sash and Dovetail ditto,
Rasps and files,
Chisels, gouges and plain irons,
Knives and forks,
Cutteau and penknives,
Scissors,
Drawing knives,
Pump and other hammers,
Calking irons,
Marking irons,
Brass cocks,
Pins and needles,
Brass, iron and japanned candlesticks,
Cork screws,
Buckles,
Money scales,
Bridle bitts and stirrup irons,
4d. 6d. 8d. and 20d. nails.

A few quarter casks Madera and Sherry Wines, Liverpool Salt, best Swedish Iron in bars, German Steel, Plough Shears, Roll Brimstone, White Lead in kegs, Chocolate, Spermaceti Candles, Sewing Twine, Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, &c. &c.

Alexandria, March 15, 1787.

To be SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Friday the 22d day of May next, for Cash, or Tobacco at the market price, if not disposed of before by private contract, of which timely notice will be given,

THE good Brigantine ANNA-MARIA, burthen one hundred and thirty tons, or thereabouts, ten months old, built in Gloucester county, Virginia, of an excellent frame of timber, planks, &c. and well calculated for the West-India, or any other trade where despatch is required; said vessel has been lately refitted with new masts, spars, sails, rigging, &c. and may be sent to sea at an easy expence, —The inventory may be seen, and the vessel viewed, by applying to Capt. Samuel Lewis on board, or at the store of John Legg, Vendue Master.

Fredericksburg, April 17, 1787.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 13th ult. an apprentice lad, to the Taylor's business, about 11 years of age, named THOMAS CAMERON.—Whoever takes up said apprentice, and returns him to his master, shall have a reward of One Shilling.

WILLIAM JONES.

Alexandria, April 4, 1787.

Richard Conway,

Has for SALE,

A Few hogsheads of West-India rum,
Sugar of an excellent quality, in barrels,
French brandy in pipes,
Claret,
Alum,
Lisbon, } SALT.
French,

Alexandria, April 26, 1787.

Porter & Ingraham,

Have for SALE,

Excellent HOCK,

Of the first quality, warranted forty years old.

Alexandria, April 26, 1787.

Andrew Jamieson and Company,

RETURN their grateful thanks to their customers, for the many favors received, and beg leave to inform the public, that they continue the biscuit-baking business, under the firm of ANDERSON and JAMIESON.—They have for sale, all sorts of ship bread, and fine small bread, at Mrs. Kirk's bake-house, near the distillery, also at their bake-house, opposite the Printing-Office.—They have likewise for sale, a very handsome RIDING CHAIR, quite new, and elegantly finished.

Alexandria, April 26, 1787.

D. and I. M'Pherson,

Have for SALE,

FRESH lemons by the box,
Old Malaga wine in quarter casks,
Almonds,
Filberts,
Figs, } by the cask,
Raisins in jars and casks.

ALSO, A few fishing SEINES of different sizes, all of which they will sell on moderate terms for Cash or Produce.

Alexandria, April 5, 1787.

CHATHAM,

WILL stand this season at Mount-Asaph, in Charles county, about six miles below Piscataway, and about ten above Port-Tobacco, and cover at three guineas, but if the money be sent with the mares, or if paid by the first day of August next, he will cover at three pounds fifteen shillings, and two and six-pence to the groom.

CHATHAM was got by Mr. Fitzhugh's Regulus, who was got by Fearnought, who was got by Martindale's Regulus, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Chatham's dam was Mr. Brent's Ebony, who was out of Selima, got by Col. Tasker's Othello. Selima was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Dismal is the dam of Regulus; Jenny Dismal was got by old Dismal, who won a thousand guineas sweep-stake, and five king's plates without being once beaten. Jenny Dismal's dam was got by Lord Godolphin's Whitefoot, her sire by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

T. HANSON.

April 5, 1787.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

As Tutor to a public or private School,

A YOUNG man that can be well recommended, understands to instruct youth in the English language grammatically, arithmetic, book-keeping, the rudiments of algebra and geometry, trigonometry plain and spherical, navigation, surveying, mensuration and dialling, &c. &c. A letter directed to A. B. to the care of Mrs. Elizabeth Bray, Stage Office, Alexandria, with the encouragement which may be given, from either the public or private employment, will be attended to.

March 27, 1787.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTEER.

To the Freemen Inhabitants of the United States.

(Continued from No. 167.)

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

IN the courſe of theſe letters I have tried to explain the true cauſe of the preſent ſcarcity of money, the ſureſt and beſt method of obtaining a ſufficient ſupply of ſubſtantial coin, and the ſafeſt method of adminiſtering the public revenue, ſo as to prevent the poor from being oppreſſed while money is ſcarce.—We are told by medical people, that in diſcovering the true cauſe of any diſeaſe, a conſiderable progreſs is made towards its cure. It might appear ſtrange, that a fact ſo obvious as the true cauſe of the general ſcarcity of money ſhould have eſcaped the notice of any perſon; but it muſt be remembered, that when troubles are occaſioned by our own vices, we are generally dexterous at evaſions, and ingenious at fictions; for if we confeſſed our fault, it would be expected that we ſhould amend. Our farmers contend that the merchants are the cauſe of all our troubles—they export the ſpecie and make it ſcarce. The merchant will have it that our commercial ſyſtem is bad,—his profits are too ſmall, for which reaſon he cannot pay his debts; but all of them, who are in debt, are agreed that it is hard living in this country. Strange poſitions! The farmer buys fineries—his family are idle—all the crop that he can ſell, does not pay for half the goods he has bought; but he wants more fineries and more rum. He can get no more credit, and he pulls out all the ſpecie that lay in his cheſt. Is the merchant to be blamed for ſhipping this ſpecie, when the extravagance or indolence of the planter could furniſh him with nothing elſe to ſhip? As for the merchants, or the people who are ſo called, their complaints are juſt as well founded as thoſe of the planter. Thouſands of adventurers from the Britiſh dominion, have added to the thouſands of our own citizens who are too lazy to plough, or labour at any other calling, and for this good reaſon, are become merchants, or more properly traders. This tribe increaſes much faſter than any other claſs of citizens; and this claſs we have to maintain, beſides the misfortune of paying for their goods; but when any of thoſe gentlemen find it inconvenient to pay their debts, they gravely complain of the ſcarcity of money, becauſe our commercial ſyſtem is bad. Certainly part of our ſyſtem is bad; for by proper regulations, nine-tenths of thoſe merchants that are here might be exchanged for ten times the number of mechanics, who would render much more ſervice to the public and to themſelves. The general charge of its being hard to live in America, has a worſe foundation if poſſible than the other complaints. There is not at this time a civilized country on the face of the earth, in which a poor man may live with ſo much eaſe as in the United States of America. The modes of living are various in the different States; I ſhall take an example from a Southern State; namely, North-Carolina.

The neceſſaries of life are food and clothing. Three-fourths of the labour of the human ſpecies is, doubtleſs, employed in procuring food. In the moſt luxurious countries, where the greateſt number of unneceſſary things are uſed, more than half of the labouring inhabitants are employed in agriculture. It is obſerved that in England, the very nurſery of manufactures, the farmers are to the mechanics as four to three; the difference is greater in France and Germany; but many people are to be fed in thoſe countries who are neither farmers nor mechanics. Let us ſuppoſe that half of the ſubjects employed in farming would raiſe proviſions ſufficient for the whole nation, and for their cattle; or that the labour of one family in the field is ſufficient to maintain two. The produce of our labour is greater, and the labour we employ is leſs. Every man who has viſited foreign countries, knows with what diligence farmers and mechanics are obliged to labour through the year. In the winter their work begins before day, and in ſummer it continues through the day. They have little reſpite, nor time for ſpending money. If one of them is accoſted, he ſeldom ſtops to anſwer the queſtion—his work muſt go on. This is not the caſe in North-Carolina, nor have we any example of what other people call induſtry. If my calculations are right, and ſome of them are annexed, * the citizens of that State may live with half the labour that would ſupport them in France, England, or Germany: for the labour of one family in this State is ſufficient to raiſe food for the ſupport of four families. Is the man candid or honeſt—is he not ungrateful to Heaven who complains of ſuch a country, or ſays, that his troubles are occaſioned by the neceſſary difficulty of living—by the difficulty of paying taxes—or of providing food and raiment—or by any other cauſe than by his own vices—his idleneſs and diſſipation!

(To be concluded in our next.)

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* When the land is good, a labourer, by the help of an ordinary horſe, hardly worth 20 dollars, may raiſe 750 buſhels of corn in the ſeaſon; he may tend 2500 hills, which will produce ſix barrels to the thouſand. In ordinary land, he may raiſe 250 buſhels, we may take 400 buſhels for an average inſtead of 500.—Two labourers, when there are two in a family, may raiſe near twice the quantity, and one good horſe is ſufficient for both. This corn is planted in May, and the care of it is finiſhed on July, except that it is pulled on November. One quart of corn by the day is ſufficient to make bread for a grown perſon; there are countries in which the ſame quantity of wheat or rye is the whole allowance of a ſoldier; and if we lived as three-fourths of the inhabitants of other countries are obliged to live, this would be the end of our calculation; but one pound of pork or beef is the daily attendant on our bread, elſe we complain of hard fare. Our farmers plant peaſe among the corn, and each labourer may count on the addition to his crop of 50 buſhels of peaſe with very little trouble. The planter, and his wife, and three children, may be ſuppoſed to eat 30 buſhels of corn in the year; 50 buſhels more may be reſerved for the occaſional uſe of his horſe and his hogs; this is ſufficient when we conſider, that hogs not only ſupport but frequently fatten themſelves in the woods. The aſſiſtance of peaſe and potatoes is employed when neceſſary: The remaining three-fourths of the planter's crop of corn may be ſold and employed as prudence or folly ſhall dictate. If any man ſhall caſt his eye on this note, who is not acquainted with the ſtate of farming in the lower diſtricts of North-Carolina, he might wonder that no allowance was made for the trouble of raiſing hay, oats, and ſuch other proviſions as are uſually made for horſes, ſheep, and black cattle; ſuch a reader may be informed, that the blades or fodder of Indian corn is all the proviſion for this purpoſe that is commonly made by the farmers; for the reeds which grow every where, and are green through the winter, ſerve as food for cattle. Perhaps it may be noted, that the computation is made for a farmer who has land of his own, but no allowance has been made for the payment of taxes, nor for the rents which are to be paid by the miſerable tenants. To this it may be replied, that the preſent land tax is five ſhillings for the hundred acres, and poll tax is fifteen ſhillings; ſuch debts are ſoon diſcharged by an induſtrious man in a country like that, where the Spaniſh dollar, being eight ſhillings, a pair of ſhoes is ſold at 16s. to 20s. The day's labour of a carpenter or maſon, brings him from eight to twelve ſhillings, clear of his proviſions, and corn is ſold at three to four ſhillings the buſhel. As for the rents by which tenants are frequently grieved, no account is to be made of them in a State like that where nineteen farmers out of twenty cultivate their own land. Though there are few citizens who ſuffer under the hands of a landlord, there are many who ſuffer by the indolence of living on poor and piney land. Like the ſloth they are too lazy to gather food, though they ſee where it is plenty. Such people hardly claim our pity; every one of them knows that on the other ſide of their mountains, on the weſtern waters in that State, he may buy lands in great quantities or in ſmall, at twenty-five dollars for the hundred acres—lands of ſuch a quality, as will produce 50 or 60 buſhels of corn to the acre. Complaints are not grievous that can ſo eaſily be removed. According to this calculation the farmer has been employed three months in raiſing his corn, and he has raiſed in that ſpace four times as much as was required for the uſe of his family. He raiſed in the ſame ſeaſon, at the uſual intervals, flax, cotton, potatoes, peaſe and ſundry other neceſſary or uſeful articles. How is he to be exerciſed on the reſt of the year? Some weeks muſt be employed in ſaving his fodder, corn, potatoes, &c. and ſome weeks in repairing his fences; but a great portion of his time lies vacant, and is uſually employed in quarter races, cock-fights, ſauntering in ſtores and taverns, drinking rum, and ſpending the reſidue of his crop. The calculation has been made for the planter labouring in the field, who maintains three children incapable of work; but in general half the children of every family are capable to work; hence the ſurpluſage of proviſions by the labour of two hands will be greater. There they have a planter labouring in the field, hardly ſix months in the year, who in that ſpace raiſes four times the food that is required for the ſupport of his family and cattle. In other countries the farmer, by conſtant labour through the year, can hardly raiſe twice the quantity that is required for the ſame purpoſe. Is it not pretty clear that proviſions, the chief neceſſary of life, are raiſed in this State with leſs than half the labour that is required in France, England, or Germany? In the article of clothing the difference of labour that may be required is not ſo great, but the difference is ſtill in our favor. Their winters being temperate they, the inhabitants, require leſs clothing, and the raw materials are procured with more eaſe, or with leſs expence, than in the other countries that have been mentioned. Flax grows to great perfection, and the land on which it is ſown is cheap and eaſily cultivated. Cotton is raiſed with very little trouble; and though the wolf continue to prowl in ſome neighbourhoods, yet as ſheep thrive well in that climate, and require very little feeding, they cannot ſay that wool ought to be dear. Skins, which are alſo uſed in clothing, ought to be cheap in a country where black cattle maintain themſelves through the winter, and where a man may kill a deer when he pleaſes for his breakfaſt. Surely the ſcarcity of clothing in that ſettlement cannot ariſe from the difficulty of obtaining raw materials. There is a difficulty remaining—the raw materials muſt be made up, and the people are too lazy to work. Nothing has been ſaid concerning houſe-rent or fuel. For in a country where a common labourer may in a fortnight build ſuch a houſe, out of timber, as is frequently uſed, and in a country where timber, the conſtant fuel, is profitably cut down, that it may be deſtroyed, very little can be charged to the account of houſe-rent or fuel, conſiderable articles in many other places. If it ſhould be aſked, how is the induſtrious farmer in this country to ſpend the balance of his time? Every citizen knows, that he may be profitably employed in making tar, pitch, ſhingles, ſtaves, boards, or ſome other ſpecies of lumber, which come to a ready market. By ſuch means, and by the ſale of his pork or his corn, or other grain, every induſtrious and frugal planter may, in a few years, double his ſtock. This cannot be ſaid of farmers in other countries.

PETERSBURGH, January 30.

WE have received letters containing a very particular and exact detail of the progreſs of her Imperial Majeſty towards her newly-acquired dominions, from whence it appears, that in the five days of her journey ſhe travelled 544 wreſtes, nearly equal to 140 geographical leagues.

UTRECHT, March 1.

It is ſuppoſed, that in the Province of Overyſſel, the entire abolition of the ancient regulation and the introduction of the new one will take place on the twelfth of this month. All the papers relative to the ſubject are already tranſmitted to the Prince Stadtholder, to which however, it is ſuppoſed his Sereneſt Highneſs will refuſe his concurrence. We every day receive letters giving accounts of new and alarming diſorders in the different parts of this republic.

The officer who had the care of the flag of the States of the Hague whereon ſome perſon had the audacity to repreſent the figure of a gibbet with the Dutch Lion ſuſpended to it, is committed to priſon. The ſoldiers on guard when this act was committed have been interrogated; and both the Council of War and the Court of Juſtice have offered conſiderable rewards for diſcovering the perpetrator of this offence; they have even promiſed pardon to the perſon who committed it, on condition of his giving information againſt thoſe who inſtigated him to ſo groſs an act of inſulting temerity. Nothing is yet decided with reſpect to the augmentation of the garriſon of the Hague.

His Serene Highneſs has written to the Sheriffs of the High and Noble Powers, ſignifying that the Stadtholder is incapable of producing the letters of Meſſrs. Goerts and Thuylemeyer touching the negotiation reſpecting him, thoſe pieces never having been in his poſſeſſion, and he being wholly ignorant of their contents.

Extract of a letter from St. Mure, the French Conſul in Alexandria, Dec. 7.

"The fame of the Captain Pacha, and the conviction which the Beys had that he brought an immenſe army into the country, induced them to retire for ſafety to Upper Egypt. But as ſoon as they learned the weakneſs of his troops, they took courage, roſe againſt the Pachas who were ſent to ſubdue them, and purſued them as far as the gates of Cairo. The Captain Pacha collected all his forces into this place, and ſought aſſiſtance from every quarter, but he has not dared to attack the Beys in the open field, as their cavalry is far ſuperior to his. From theſe circumſtances, it appears, that the troubles in Egypt are likely to be of long duration."

LONDON, March 7.

Tranſlation of the French King's SPEECH, upon *opening his* Aſſembly *of* Notables, *on the* 22d ult.

Gentlemen,

I made choice of you, among the different orders of my eſtates, and called this meeting, to impart to you my projects. Several of the Kings, my predeceſſors, acted in the ſame manner; and chiefly thoſe of my houſe, whoſe name is dear to every Frenchman, and whoſe example I ſhall always be proud to follow.

Great and very important are the projects which will be communicated to you from me. To improve the revenues of the ſtate, by a more equal partition of the impoſts. To emancipate commerce from the ſeveral reſtraints which prevent its free circulation. To relieve the loweſt claſs of my indigent ſubjects, as far as the ſame lies in my power.

Such, Gentlemen, are the ſubjects which I have made my ſtudy; and I have reſolved upon them, after the matureſt deliberation, knowing that all of them tend to the public good, and knowing the zeal with which you are actuated for my ſervice, I do not diſdain to conſult you upon the execution of them. I will liſten to, and conſider with the greateſt attention, all the obſervations you think them ſuſceptible of. I do not doubt but all your advice, tending to the ſame points, will be united with facility. And I hope no private intereſt will injure the public one.

The *Garde des Sceaux* (Keeper of the Seals) next ſpoke as follows:

His Majeſty, ever ſince his acceſſion to the Throne, has been conſidering the great intereſts of his kingdom. It is proved by the events of his reign. All the courts of juſtice are reinſtated in all their original ſplendor. His fidelity in all the engagements of his predeceſſors. The navy eſtabliſhed. The liberty of the ſeas aſſerted. A ſolid peace concluding an honorable war. Trade protected; and enlarged by treaties. Agriculture encouraged. Peace enſured to Europe, by the apparatus of power, and by wiſe mediation. Such is the picture which ought to inſpire the nation with the greateſt confidence and gratitude. But it was left to his Majeſty to cure the evils which afflicted his Royal heart; and go before all the wants of his people with the deſire he felt always to relieve them. His Majeſty, from the beginning of his reign, has ſhewn, by the economy in his houſhold, his love for his ſubjects. The projects ordered to be communicated to this aſſembly will be a new teſtimony of it. His Majeſty hopes with confidence for the obſervation of every claſs of this meeting, which will ſhew equally their zeal and their gratitude.

Here addreſſing himſelf to the Clergy, *he ſaid as follows:*

Learned Miniſters of Religion, which his Majeſty will ever protect! You have formerly ſpilled your blood for the defence of the country. You are illuſtrious by the noble deeds of your anceſtors. You always tender the wiſdom of your advice when his Majeſty is pleaſed to call you to his councils.

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Then addreſſing himſelf to the Magiſtrates, *he ſaid as follows:*

Magiſtrates, whoſe functions are moſt eſſential to the royal prerogative, and who have the noble right to lay before the throne the wants of the people.

And then addreſſing himſelf to the Deputies, *he ſaid,*

You the Deputies, from the ſeveral parts of the Kingdom; you will all concur to ſupport the paternal affection of his Majeſty towards the nation, and be diſtinguiſhed by the reciprocal love of the Sovereign and the ſubject.

SPEECH of the Archbiſhop of Narbonne.

If it had been in our power to have foreſeen this event, ſomebody ſhould raiſe his voice in this Aſſembly, to render thanks and reſpectful duty to your Majeſty; and the firſt order of your kingdom ſhould have gloried in being the foremoſt. We beg your Majeſty to give us leave to lay at your royal feet, the firſt impreſſion our hearts are filled with, by the auguſt ſpectacle of this Aſſembly; and above all, the warm and reſpectful gratitude, which it inſpires for the Sovereign, who has condeſcended to convene it and preſide over it.

A Committee was afterwards choſen, at which Count d'Artois preſided; and which he opened with the following ſpeech:

Gentlemen,

You are going to examine, minutely the important projects, upon which the King is pleaſed to conſult you. I know your zeal, your patriotiſm, and I do not doubt but you will give the moſt diſtinguiſhing marks of both in a circumſtance ſo intereſting. Frenchmen as you are, ſubjects as you are, I will anſwer to the truſt, the King, my brother, has committed to us, with ſuch entire frankneſs, and for our ſubmiſſion to all the orders which he will be pleaſed to give us, in order to promote the happineſs of his people and the glory of his reign.

Gentlemen,

All theſe ſentiments are ſo deeply printed in your hearts, that I do not think I ought to attempt to excite them in you.

ALEXANDRIA, May 3.

A Writer in the New-York Independent Journal of April 21, ſays, "Among the Societies on the Continent little known, but of increaſing Reputation is the Economical Society at Madrid. The Spaniſh Nation is emerging from its Indolence: They are becoming good Chemiſts, good Philoſophers, good Mechanicians, and good Patriots. The truly patriotic Inſtitution propoſes for the firſt Diſtribution of the Prizes in 1787, on the Day of St. Iſidere, to reward with a Prize of 2,250 Rials (a Rial at Madrid is equal in value to about 6d.) the beſt Memoir on the following Queſtion: "What is the true Spirit of a Legiſlation favorable to Agriculture, Induſtry, Arts and the Commerce of a great Kingdom." The Author is expected to apply his Opinion to the different Poſſeſſions of Spain, conſidered with Relation to their *different Climates*, Productions and the Manners of their Inhabitants. Foreigners are admitted among the Candidates; and Diſſertations may be written either in Spaniſh, French, Engliſh, Portugueſe, or Latin."

Recent Accounts from Albany mention, that the notorious Shays was in ſome Town upon Lake Champlain, endeavouring to raiſe a Party in his favor, and that his Deſigns were not crowned with the leaſt Succeſs.

The United States in Congreſs aſſembled have lately paſſed a Reſolution, recommending it to the different States to repeal all their Laws, now in Force, which are inconſiſtent with the Treaty of Peace between the United States of America, and the King of Great-Britain.

Arrivals. Brig Henry, Andrews, Aux-Cayes; Brig Britannia, Galbreath, Liſbon; Sloop Dolphin, Stewart, Philadelphia.

Sailed. Brig Wainſcot, Johnſtone, Amſterdam; Schooner Jeſſe, Davis, St. Bartholomew.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Loaf made of good Burr-Flour, at 15s. per Hundred Weight, to weigh 28 Ounces, at 3d. ¾.

☞ Any Bread, under the above Weight and Quality, is ordered to be ſeized by the Clerk of the Market for the Uſe of the Poor.

Public Vendue.

On Saturday next will be ſold at the Vendue-Store, oppoſite Col. Hooe's dwelling-houſe,

A Variety of Merchandiſe as uſual.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Maſter.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

To be Let,

And poſſeſſion given on the 13th day of Auguſt next,

THAT convenient two-ſtory BRICK HOUSE on Cameron-ſtreet and other improvements, now occupied by Daniel Roberdeau, and where the Subſcriber formerly kept tavern. Alſo a ſmall two-ſtory BRICK HOUSE on Fairfax-ſtreet, which may be entered on immediately. For terms apply to the Subſcriber, living on Fairfax-ſtreet, oppoſite the Bunch of Grapes Tavern.

WILLIAM DUVALL.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

I HAVE for ſale on moderate terms, about £. 800 ſterling coſt of GOODS, chiefly manufactured at Manchester.—As theſe goods were in the country before any advance took place in England in conſequence of the treaty with France, the purchaſer will find them much cheaper bought than any which can now be imported.——I have alſo three pair of French BURR MILLSTONES, warranted of a ſuperior quality, from 3 feet 10 inches to 4 feet, and made up in the neateſt manner.—For particulars reſpecting them I refer any perſon inclining to purchaſe to Meſſrs. D. and I. M'Pherſon of this town, or to their brother in Berkeley County, who has had a pair in uſe for ſome time paſt.

JOHN FITZGERALD.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

To be Let,

A HOUSE on Fairfax-ſtreet, adjoining that in which Mr. Thomas Hanſon now lives, it is calculated for accommodating a ſmall family in trade, having three rooms, a ſtore and large cellar, with a yard and excellent garden.—Alſo the HOUSE adjoining, in which Mr. William Anderſon lately lived.—The terms will be reaſonable and may be known by applying to the Subſcriber.

WILLIAM BIRD.

Woodville, May 3, 1787.

LOTS for Sale.

To be ſold in fee-ſimple, or let on ground-rent,

A NUMBER of LOTS equal to any in town, on King, Water and Union ſtreets.—A plat of the ground may be ſeen and terms known at Meſſrs. PORTER and INGRAHAM's and D. and I. M'PHERSON's.——I will let the whole of theſe lots together, with a proſpect of great advantage, to any perſon inclined to ſpeculate.

V. PEERS.

May 3, 1787.

☞ Rich and Cheap Land for Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

BETWEEN Four and Five Hundred Acres of very rich LAND, pleaſantly and advantageouſly ſituated in Berkeley County, in the State of Virginia, about 10 Miles from Shepherd's-Town, and 8 from Martinſburg. This Tract is a Part of the valuable Plantation of the late General LEE, which hath been admired, by the beſt Judges, for the extraordinary Luxuriance of its Soil. An indiſputable Title will be given to the Purchaſer, by the Proprietor, with immediate Poſſeſſion.—— Application for Terms, which will be very reaſonable, may be made to Mr. JAMES ALCOCK, Conveyancer and Broker, in Baltimore-Town, Maryland.

April 20, 1787.

To be ſold at public vendue, on Tueſday the 8th inſtant, the following LOTS, viz.

ONE LOT fronting Oronoko-ſtreet, 23 feet 5 inches and 100 feet 6½ inches deep and extending down the front of Pitt-ſtreet; alſo four other LOTS of 20 feet each, fronting Oronoko-ſtreet and 100 feet 6½ inches deep; alſo three LOTS on Pitt-ſtreet, each 22 feet front and one of 113 feet 5 inches deep, and the other two of 123 feet 5 inches, together with the advantage of a 10 feet alley.—The ſaid lots are exceeding well ſituated and would anſwer either for private families or public buſineſs.—The terms are ſix months credit for one half the purchaſe money, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, the other half to be paid on the day of ſale.

SUSANNA PATTERSON.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

WHEREAS it has been maliciouſly and falſely reported that I had mortgaged all the property I had, which was without any foundation, as I have not made over the leaſt part thereof; conſequently all indebted to me are hereby requeſted to pay immediately, otherwiſe ſuits will be inſtantly, after this notice, commenced.—In order to ſatisfy my own juſt debts, I will ſell at public vendue, on the next Court day, a BRICK HOUSE on Princeſs-ſtreet, for ready-money, tobacco, or flour, if not previouſly ſold at private ſale.

DAVID JONES.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on the 11th of April, from the Rope-Walk owned by Mr. James Irvine, a handſome Mulatto man, named ANTHONY, the property of the Subſcriber; he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has a very pleaſing countenance, black hair which he ſometimes wears cued: He had on and took with him a brown coat, white jacket, black breeches, white thread ſtockings, and ſhoes and buckles; he has alſo a ſilver watch and ſome gold.—It is probable that he may change his clothes.—He can read and I have no doubt but he has a paſs.—As he has been brought up to the rope-making buſineſs, it is probable that he will attempt to hire himſelf to that buſineſs as a freeman.—I have reaſon to ſuppoſe that he was ſeduced away by a white woman.—Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and returns him to his maſter, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS if taken in this County, if 40 miles TWENTY DOLLARS, if 60 miles THIRTY DOLLARS, and if further the above reward.

DENNIS RAMSAY.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

THE Subſcriber being impreſſed with the livelieſt ſentiments of gratitude to his friends and cuſtomers, who have favored him hitherto with their employ, takes the liberty to acquaint them and the public in general, that he has removed his Office to the large brick houſe on Fairfax-ſtreet, oppoſite to Doctor Brown's, where he continues his former buſineſs in the following branches, viz.

Tranſlating the Engliſh, French, Hollands and German languages, draws all inſtruments of writing in law and commerce, ſettles merchants and tradeſmens books and accounts, with the greateſt ſecrecy, accuracy and deſpatch.—He flatters himſelf to give ample ſatisfaction to whoever favors him with their commands, on moderate terms.

He will take in one or two more young gentlemen, to inſtruct in ſaid branches.

JOHN C. KEMPFF.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

For Sale,

By way of public auction, on twelve months credit, on the Tueſday after the third Monday in May, being the ſecond day of Fairfax Court,

A LOT in the town of Alexandria, late the property of my brother Col. George Mercer, deceaſed, bounded by Water and Duke ſtreets, extending along Water-ſtreet 176 feet 6 inches and along Duke-ſtreet 123 feet 6 inches.—This lot is thought to be commodiouſly ſituated for buſineſs, Duke-ſtreet being the direct inlet into town from the Turnpike Gate and leading to Col. Hooe's wharf where ſhipping lay.—It will be divided into ſuch parts as may ſuit ſmaller purchaſers.—Previous to the ſale Col. CHARLES SIMMS of Alexandria, will be ſo obliging as to ſhew the lot and diviſions to any one inclining to purchaſe.—Alſo a TRACT of LAND ſituated on Pohick-Run, in the County of Fairfax, about two miles from Colcheſter.—This tract is ſuppoſed to contain more than 500 acres and is a moiety of an entire tract yet undivided, my moiety of which I ſold to Mr. Alexander Henderſon ſome years ago.——The title is unqueſtionable, for beſides having the right of heir and deviſee of my late brother, I have obtained an act of the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, to remove all poſſible doubt touching my right to ſell.——Bond with approved ſecurity bearing intereſt from the day of ſale will be required, and to accommodate ready-money purchaſers, I will abate 10 per cent. for prompt payment in caſh, and will alſo receive military certificates at their ſelling price and abate 5 per cent. on them; more will be unequal, as I muſt pay a commiſſion to get them turned into caſh and run the riſk of depreciation in the mean time.

J. MERCER.

Frederickſburg, April 30, 1787.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on Thurſday night the 26th of April laſt, from the Potomack Company, the two following Iriſh ſervant men, viz. HUGH TAYLOR, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, fair complexion, light hair, handſome face, a ſtone cutter by trade: He had on when he went away, an old whitiſh coloured cloth lapelled coatee, a ſhort under jacket of the ſame cloth, corduroy breeches and new ſhoes with long block tin buckles, but he may have ſtolen other apparel, as he is as great a villain as ever came from Hibernia, for about a year ago, he robbed Meſſrs. Smith and Douglas of Alexandria and was tried at Richmond for it, and ſays he married ſome woman there.

DANIEL HENNESSY, 26 years of age, 6 inches high, dark brown hair, gray eyes, made, marked with the ſmall-pox, has a ſma between his eye-brows: He had on when he away, a blue ſailor's jacket, oſnaburg ſhirt, country ſhoes with nails in the heels, but may ſtolen other things, and has been a ſailor.—Who takes up the ſaid ſervants and ſecures them ſo they are got again, ſhall have if taken ten miles home TEN DOLLARS for each, and if taken ther off the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for each and reaſonable charges if brought home.

RICHARDSON STUART.

Great-Falls of Potomack, May 3, 1787.

Auguſta, April 9, 1787.

THIS County being long famous for SPRINGS of a medicinal quality, the good effects of which have been experienced by numbers from different parts, not only of this, but of the neighbouring States, that nothing might be wanting to promote the health of thoſe who may repair to this part of the country, the inhabitants of Staunton are erecting a commodious BATH, which will be fitted for their reception this enſuing ſummer.—The healthineſs of the ſituation, the good accommodation in the town, the conveniency and utility of the Bath, will, it is preſumed, be ſufficient motives to induce numbers of ladies and gentlemen to paſs the ſummer in ſaid place.

Paſturage.

EXCELLENT Paſturage for horſes, well incloſed, one mile from this town and near the Rope-Walk, with a ſpring of water in it.—The price will be one half Johannes for the ſeaſon.—For particulars inquire of the Printers.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

POETRY.

THE GALLY SLAVE.

By the Author of a MONODY on Dr. JOHNSON, just publiſhed; the Field Negro—Antigua Planter—

THE Gally Slave with horror ſtruck my ſoul,
As tears indignant down his boſom ſtole:
He, in the brewing ſtorms, and chilling cold,
Saw many ſeaſons change, and moons grow old,
Sad as the northern blaſt aloud he moan'd,
And often curs'd his chains, and often groan'd.
With folded arms, and proud retorting eye,
Por'd o'er a waſte of ſea, and frowning ſky.
And then, deſpairing, tempts the dang'rous leap,
To ſearch for freedom in the ſpacious deep.
Fain would he go, but direſt woes remain,
The galling oar, and life-unfetter'd chain.

FORMERLY by advertiſement I requeſted all thoſe that were indebted to me to come and ſettle their accounts, but little regard was paid thereto.——I once more, and for the laſt time in this way, call upon every one that is indebted to me either by bond, bill, promiſſary note, open account, or otherwiſe to come and pay the ſame.—Likewiſe, all thoſe that I owe, or may think I do owe them, to bring in their accounts that they may be adjuſted and paid by myſelf in my life-time—for I am determined to have my accounts ſettled (if poſſible) and that ſpeedily, as I intend once more to croſs the Atlantic. By this method I mean to prevent accounts being trumped up againſt my eſtate after I am gone, that probably would never have appeared had I been on the ſpot, or alive.—For in the courſe of thirty odd years that I have been in buſineſs too many accounts of this deſcription have I ſeen.—There is on hand about a thouſand pounds firſt coſt of choice GOODS, that may be had on good terms.—Alſo, TWO LOTS, one of them improved on and both have lately been fenced in.—Alſo ſome NEGROES that I will either ſell or hire.

JOHN MUIR.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1787.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all perſons from dealing with any of my ſervants in any manner whatever, except it be by my particular orders; as I ſhall deal with them as the law directs.

ROYAL GIFT,

And the

Knight of Malta,

Two valuable JACK ASSES,

WILL cover Mares and Jennies, at Mount-Vernon, this ſpring, for Five Guineas the ſeaſon.——The firſt is of the moſt valuable race in the Kingdom of Spain; the other, lately imported from Malta by way of Paris, is not inferior.——The ROYAL GIFT (now five years old) has increaſed remarkably in ſize, ſince he covered laſt year; and not a Jenny, and ſcarcely a Mare to which he went, miſſed.——The KNIGHT of MALTA will be three years old this ſpring, is near 14 hands high, moſt beautifully formed for an aſs, and extremely light, active and ſprightly:—Comparatively ſpeaking reſembles a fine courſer.

Theſe two JACKS ſeem as if deſigned for different purpoſes, equally valuable.—The firſt, by his ight and great ſtrength, to get mules for the ſlow d heavy draught. The other, by his activity and rightlineſs, for quicker movements on the road. he value of mules, on account of their longevity, ength, hardineſs and cheap keeping, is too well arn to need deſcription.

MAGNOLIA,

STANDS at the ſame place, for Four Pounds the ſeaſon: The money in every caſe, to be paid at the ſtable, before the Mares or Jennies are taken away; no account will be kept. Good paſturage, well enclоſed, will be provided at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of thoſe who incline to leave their mares, and every reaſonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be enſured againſt theft or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Overſeer.

Mount-Vernon, March 12, 1787.

THE Subſcriber gives public notice, that he propoſes to go to Europe in a few weeks, for which purpoſe he has obtained the conſent of the greateſt part of his creditors.

DE LA MARCK and STEIN.

Alexandria, April 19, 1787.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

William H. Powell and Company,

Acquaint their friends and the public that they have removed their ſtore to the three ſtory brick houſe, on Fairfax-ſtreet, next door to Meſſrs. Robinſon, Sanderſon and Rumney, where they have for ſale, by wholeſale and retail, an aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable for the ſeaſon, viz.

SUPERFINE and ſecond broadcloths,
Iriſh ſheetings,
Ditto linens,
A large quantity of jeans, jeanets, fuſtians, &c.
An elegant aſſortment of calicoes,
Thread hoſe,
Hats,
Mens' and womens' ſaddles, in ſmall pac[illegible],
London porter in bottles,
Excellent ale in ditto,
Hard, queens' and wooden ware, &c. &c. &c.

☞ They requeſt all perſons indebted to them to make ſpeedy payment, as they are very anxious to have the buſineſs of the preceding year finally ſettled.—Thoſe who are unable to comply with the above requeſt, will pleaſe give their notes for their reſpective balances.—Any application for credit hereafter will be unneceſſary, as they are determined to ſell the GOODS on hand at a low price for preſent pay only.

Alexandria, April 5, 1787.

LYCURGUS,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the Subſcriber's farm, on Holme's-Run, 4 miles from Alexandria, at three barrels of corn each, one barrel of which to be delivered before the mare is covered, the remainder on the firſt of January next, and in caſe of failure at that period, two guineas and the corn delivered forfeited.—LYCURGUS was got by the Old Arabian, his dam by Othello (ſon of Crab) his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, his great grand-dam was the celebrated Selima; he is full brother to Magnolia.—He is a beautiful cheſnut, 15 hands high and elegantly formed.

WILLIAM BIRD.

Woodville, March 28, 1787.

N. B. If mares brought to ſaid horſe this ſeaſon ſhould not prove with foal, they will be received the next year gratis.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has eſtabliſhed a very convenient STAGE, with good horſes, from ANNAPOLIS to ALEXANDRIA, which will ſet off from Mr. MANN's tavern in Annapolis, on Mondays and Fridays, and arrive at Alexandria the ſame days, and will return to Annapolis on Tueſdays and Saturdays.—Seats may be taken at Mr. MANN's tavern in Annapolis and at Mrs. LOMAX's in Alexandria.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

April 17, 1787.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the POTOMACK COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in purſuance of the power and authority veſted in them, by the act for opening and extending the navigation of Potomack river, FORTY-SIX SHARES in the ſaid Company, will be ſold at auction at the Court-Houſe in Alexandria, in the State of Virginia, on Monday the 14th of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and NINE SHARES in the ſaid Company, will be ſold at Shuter's Tavern in George-Town, in the State of Maryland, on Monday the 21ſt day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; they being the ſhares of ſuch of the proprietors as are delinquents in making the firſt and ſecond payments on their reſpective ſhares, which have been heretofore called for by the Board.

By order of the Board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. Secretary.

April 3, 1787.

Two Books miſſing.

LENT by JOHN ELTON, my huſband, ſome time before his death, the 3d and 4th volumes of Smollet's hiſtory of England, which books have never been returned. If any perſon or perſons will deliver them to me, the favor ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by

ISABEL ELTON.

Alexandria, April 26, 1787.

To be Sold,

A SMALL plantation containing 108 ACRES, lying in Berkeley County, two miles from Keys's Ferry, forty acres are cleared, and on which is a good farm-houſe, not yet finiſhed, near ſeveral merchant mills, has two good ſprings on it, and the ſoil is thought equal to any in ſaid county.—For terms apply to ALEXANDER WHITE, near the premiſes, or ROBERT WHITE at Wincheſter.

Berkeley County, April 25, 1787.

William Hartſhorne and Company,

Have for ſale at their ſtore on Col. Hooe's wharf,

WEST-INDIA rum, muſcovado ſugar, coffee, genuine Port wine in pipes and barrels, Fayal and other white wines, iron pots, Dutch ovens, &c. iron fifty-ſix weights regulator bar iron, 10 by 8 window glaſs, Iriſh beef in bags, New-England potatoes, Liverpool ſalt, raiſins, ſmall boxes, ticklenburgs and German oznabs, with a variety of DRY-GOODS as uſual.—All thoſe indebted whoſe accounts are now due, are earneſtly requeſted to pay as ſoon as they can, that we may be enabled to ſupport our credit.

One acre of ground on Fairfax, Wolf and Ro[illegible] ſtreets, laid off in convenient lots to be let on ground rent, to ſuch as want to make immediate improvements; the rent will be very low and ſome of the lots are large enough for a genteel houſe.—A plan may be ſeen at the Printing-Office, the Coffee-Houſe and at our ſtore.

Alexandria, April 12, 1787.

TO BE SOLD, by

Fenckes, Winſor and Company,

At their ſtore at the foot of King-ſtreet in Alexandria, by wholeſale and retail, on the loweſt terms, for caſh or country produce,

MUSCOVADO and Loaf Sugar,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Stone lime,
Cheeſe,
Vinegar,
Duck and Cordage.

A ſmall aſſortment of EUROPEAN GOODS among which are Luſtrings, Muſlins, Cambrics and Lawns.

Alſo, a few New-England POTATOES for ſeed or family uſe.

Alexandria, April 19, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED,

And now ſelling at a low rate,

By William Wort[illegible]

On board the ſloop Polly and Sally, now lying at Col. Gilpin's wharf, the following articles, viz.

A Few hogſheads and barrels of New-York hollow iron ware, a few caſks of oil, a quantity of codfiſh and cheeſe.

The above SLOOP is alſo for SALE.

Alexandria, April 12, 1787.

The Bunch of Grape

TAVERN, in ALEXANDRIA,

IS now opened by the Subſcriber, for the convenience of travellers, in that commodious houſe formerly kept by Capt. HENRY LYLES, on the corner of Fairfax and Cameron ſtreets. He begs leave to aſſure the public, that he is well ſupplied with every neceſſary for a well regulated houſe, and that it ſhall be his ſtudy, by the moſt attentive regard to his gueſts and his buſineſs, to deſerve their favors.—Suppers, &c. provided on the ſhorteſt notice.

GEORGE H. LEIG[illegible]

April 15, 1787.

CASH

Given for clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Managers of the Wincheſter Lutheran Church Lottery, have agreed to diſcontinue the ſame, and all adventurers are requeſted to return their tickets as ſoon as poſſible, and thoſe who have purchaſed them ſhall receive their money again.

Wincheſter, April 2, 1787.

To be SOLD

At FIRST COST,

AN elegant SADDLE with plated furniture, a dreſs for a horſe. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing may know the terms by applying to the Printers.

Alexandria, April 12, 1787.

THE Subſcriber intending for Europe ſhortly, requeſts thoſe to whom he is indebted to bring in their accounts.

JOHN CLARK[illegible]

Alexandria, April 5, 1787.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEO. RICHARDS and COMPANY, at the Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*—by whom *Advertiſements*, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.